

The above is a condensed statement from that sent by Dr. Rooke.

On the 11th, I addressed a note to Dr. John Gibson, the surgeon of H. B. M. ship Modeste, soliciting any observations he might have to offer upon the statements made by Dr. Wood and Dr. Rooke. Having no local interest to serve, Dr. Gibson's opinion, in support of that of Doctors Wood and Rooke, adds much weight to their suggestions, in favor of a better provision for sick seamen, than any that Honolulu at present affords. It would be worthy of the charity and philanthropy which so eminently characterize the governments of Great Britain and of the United States, to take this subject into their consideration. The following is the letter received from Dr. Gibson:

"H. M. S. MODESTE. ? Honolulu, 18th May, 1844."

"My dear sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 14th inst. with the accompanying remarks of Doctors Rooke and Wood, upon the diseases to which seamen are liable here, and upon the manner in which they are taken care of while sick. These, I have carefully perused, and now return you, with many thanks.

"In answer to your request, to state my opinion regarding a better provision for sick British sailors on this island, I think you will agree with me that there is very great room indeed for improving their condition. I consider that the apartments used as sick quarters at present, are miserable in the extreme, and by no means suitable to the comforts which distressed British subjects or sick seamen ought to have.

"I am fully able to corroborate the description given in Dr. Rooke's remarks, of the building occupied. During his absence lately from the island, I was left in charge of his patients, and had then an opportunity of witnessing the uncomfortable accommodation afforded. No justice, in my opinion, could be given to the treatment of any medical man there, considering the noise, close confinement in the hot and exposure to the damp in the rainy season. Besides, these apartments are in the very hot-bed of almost constant revelry and drunken broils.

"The Sandwich Islands having gained a celebrity in the civilized, and an importance in the commercial world, and as they will most likely be more frequently visited by ships of war, than formerly, (whose sick and wounded are often obliged to be landed after long voyages, for change of scene and repose,) I do most decidedly think, that a more convenient and comfortable abode, in place of that allotted at present to the sick and distressed, should be selected without delay. Such an abode ought to be in a situation freely exposed to the cool and salubrious trade wind, which almost constantly blows here, and separated entirely from the noise, clamor, and dust of the town.

"I consider the offer made by Dr. Rooke, at the conclusion of his remarks, as liberal, fair and just; and I may add, that an hospital nearly on the same footing as he proposes, was established at Valparaiso, four years ago, sanctioned by the commander in chief then on the station, and exists still, under the superintendence of Dr. Houston, R. N.; where the sick from ships of war and merchant ships are comfortably provided for, and treated.

"I am, my dear sir, yours, faithfully,

"JOHN GIBSON, Surgeon R. N."

"Robert C. Wyllie, Esq., &c. &c."

It will be observed that the average expense of each American seaman for board, lodging and medical attendance is one dollar per day.

In the case of sick British sailors, I understand the average cost for each man is the same or a little more. British sailors, serving on board American ships, are subjected to this great hardship, here, that if they have to be sent on shore, sick, the American consul refuses to grant them any relief or assistance. It appears the appropriation made by congress, is for the benefit of native-born Americans only, and too limited in amount to allow of a more liberal application.

It is due to Dr. Wood and Dr. Rooke, to state that they are both very humane in attending gratuitously upon all sick sailors, who are in the unfortunate position of not being able to claim upon the consuls of their respective nations.

I cannot help thinking that if the services of a sailor are rendered under any particular flag, in the hard case of sickness, he ought not to be debarred from relief, merely because he was not born under that flag.

19. LABOR OF NATIVES INADEQUATELY PAID.—With elements so abundant, and a population inadequate to the cultivation of the soil, one would naturally expect that the labor of the natives would be well rewarded. This, unfortunately is not the case. Except in this and other villages, where foreigners create a demand for domestic service and other particular classes of labor connected with commerce and navigation, the daily wages of the natives does not average more than 12 and a half cents per diem; and this wretched pittance is not paid in cash, but in goods, given to the natives at a profit to the employer of perhaps 100 per cent. Thus we have the truck system, in its worst form, established in these islands. It could not subsist, under laws allowing foreigners to acquire land, and to employ their capital in its cultivation; for the demand for native labor would thereby be increased, and wages would rise in proportion.

The Sandwich Islands government does not seem to be sufficiently aware of this fact, or of the public wealth and power that can be derived from labor alone. Supposing only 30,000 of the natives employed in constant labor, for only 300 days every year, and at the very moderate rate of 25 cents a day, the collective amount of their wages, at the end of the year, would be \$2,250,000. There is no reason why such or higher wages should not be earned by that or a much larger number of laborers, except the laws regulating the tenure of land, which prevent the application of foreign labor and capital to its culture.

20. NEW LAWS REQUIRED.—Under better laws, in that respect, there would soon be a demand for labor beyond what the natives can supply. This very demand would stimulate the natives to take care of their offspring as a source of profit; and any deficiency of labor could be easily supplied from China, whose inhabitants are always ready to emigrate to any country where they can find profitable employment.

21. SAVINGS BANKS.—The constant employment of the natives, on fair wages, besides favoring their health, would lead to habits of providence, and savings banks might be established. The beneficial effects of these institutions have been extensively felt in England, Ireland, France, North America, and other countries. It may be difficult to persuade the king and chiefs of the rapidity with which the avails of labor might be made to accumulate through such institutions. But the results in England and Ireland cannot fail to arrest their attention:

The amt. of deposits in 377 savings banks in England, on 10th Nov. 1832, was £12,916,028
The amt. of ditto in 21 ditto in Wales, on ditto, was 349,794
The amt. of ditto in 70 ditto in Ireland, on ditto, was 1,045,825

Making a total of £14,311,647
Or at 50d the dollar, \$68,695,825

The owners of that large amount were 429,400 in number; nearly one half of whom were depositors of sums not exceeding £20 each.

These institutions are of incalculable advantage to the industrious poor. From the high rate of interest obtainable in these islands, on an undoubted security they might be conducted here with much success, and to the great benefit of the depositors.

22. HINTS FOR THE KING'S REVENUE.—Notwithstanding the exemptions from taxes herein-before-mentioned, in favor of persons who have large families, there are well informed persons who still think that the

taxes on land operate to the discouragement of population. If an investigation this should be found to be the case, the government have it in their power to abate the taxes on land and increase them proportionally on imports, to an extent not exceeding five per cent. ad valorem, without infringing their treaties with any foreign power.

In any alteration of the taxes, I think it would be only fair to the missionaries, in consideration of the great benefits conferred by them on the community, to exempt what supplies are sent them from the United States, by way of donation, or otherwise, from any duty whatever.

The question of a total prohibition, or of a higher duty on ardent spirits, is also one which deserves consideration, both on the grounds of morality and policy. A very able representation on this point, was made on the 14th March, 1843, by one of the most talented and influential of the missionaries, and the captains of whalers have recently threatened to abandon the islands altogether, if spirits continue to be sold on shore.

23. ON ARTICLES EXPORTED.—It will be observed by the table of exports that that of sandal-wood has ceased of late years. It has for some time been, and is now, subject to a royal taboo (interdict); but the king has it in his power to take off the "taboo," when every body might cut and export it, on payment of two-thirds. As the price in China, of late years, has been too low to pay even freight and charges, it is not likely that sandal-wood will again become an article of profitable export.

Bullocks' hides, goats' and sheep-skins are likely to become articles of large exportation, as these animals have already multiplied greatly, and the islands are still capable of supporting a much larger number, without any injury to other agricultural interests.

A trial has been made of the native sugar in the Sydney market, where owing to the present extraordinary depreciation of all property, except cash itself, it has not sold favorably. I understand it has only netted about £9 per ton to the importer.

For molasses, of late, there has been an increased demand, from Chili.

Kukui-oil has been tried in the markets of Chili, N. S. Wales and London, but as yet without much success. In London it will leave net about £20 per imperial ton.

Mustard-seed, I hear, answers well in the United States. It has been sent on trial to England, but the result is not yet known.

Salt can be had in abundance, at about \$6 per ton. It can only be exported in ballast, at a very low freight.

Arrow-root I understand can be produced in great plenty, at about 4 cents per pound. An enterprising and ingenious friend of mine, Mr. Alexander Forbes, of Tepic, writes me that it answers well in place of starch, for the cotton cloths manufactured by him and his partners, at Jaaja, near Tepic; so that if it can be laid down in San Blas, at a price considerably lower than starch can be bought for in Tepic, there is some chance that a market will be opened there for this new article of export from these islands. If so, it will, to that extent, facilitate the establishment of a regular packet to San Blas, an object desired by the government, and of great consequence to the commerce of this place and to the whaling interests.

24. ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.—Were a monthly packet established, the following would be the time and expense required, for passengers to reach New York, and Southampton in England:

	DAYS.	DOLLARS.
To San Blas, say	30	100
To Guadalaxara, } or Horseback, }	7	35
To Mexico, by stage,	6	60
To Vera Cruz, ditto,	3	50
For stoppages, allow	3	
For personal expenses for 19 days, allow		38
For weight of luggage above 25 lbs. each person, allow		21
To New Orleans, - - - - -	8	35
To Mobile, - - - - -	5	25
To Montgomery, - - - - -	10	
To Franklin, - - - - -	2	
To Madison, - - - - -	5	
To Augusta, - - - - -	5	25
To Charleston, - - - - -	8	
To Baltimore, - - - - -	15	
To New York, - - - - -	7	
From N. Orleans to N. York, allow	8	
For expenses during 8 days, allow		20
	65	416 25

A passenger going to England, to reach Vera Cruz from these islands, will require the same time and expenses as above, namely:

	DAYS.	DOLLARS.
And from Vera Cruz to Southampton, per steamer, - - - - -	25	310 (£62)
Totals, - - - - -	84	614

In crossing Mexico, a passenger requires to carry a bed with him, as far as Guadalaxara. After reaching that city, he travels by the diligence, and at all the stations will find bedding, provisions and very fair accommodation of every sort, provided by the contractor, Don Anselmo Zayulacu, whose agents all along the road, are Biz-courras, well-bred and very attentive.

Children at the breast, or conveyed on the knees of the mother, are exempted from any charge by the diligences.

For all luggage, exceeding 25 lbs. allowed to each passenger, gratis, a charge is made at the rate of \$7 to Mexico for every 25 lbs. additional, and about the same again from Mexico to Vera Cruz; but no account is taken of any small bundle or carpet-bag that each passenger may carry with him in his hand.

The diligences go twice a week, with great punctuality.

I have put down \$100 for the passage from the Islands to San Blas, considering it a fair allowance.

25. BELGIAN LAND COMPANY.—It is possible that the agricultural operations undertaken by the company formed in Belgium, on the basis of the contract for uncultivated lands, between his Majesty Kamehameha III. and Mr. Brinsmade for himself and partners, on the 24th November 1841, may both enable these islands to export the above articles at a lower price than that at which they can be at present produced, and also many other articles adapted to the climate and soil. But this result will not follow, to any great extent, unless through the introduction of foreign laborers; and the manifest advantage of this, the policy of the government does not appear to me to have been as yet directed.

It is said the French government has agreed to admit the produce of the Sandwich Islands at a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem; being the maximum which this government can charge on French produce, according to treaty. If this be true, it will be of great advantage to the aforesaid company.

26. GOOD DONE BY THE MISSIONARIES.—It is not however to be denied that very great improvements have been made within the last 25 years. As the main cause and spring of all these, we must not overlook the missionaries who have labored in these islands, since March 1820. The preaching of a doctrine which inculcates the duties of doing unto others what we wish they should do to us—the providing of things honest in the sight of all men—the love and education of children—the reverence and care of parents, and obedience to the ruling powers, and the diffusion of education which these missionaries have achieved, were the most wholesome and appropriate remedies for the social and moral plagues which afflicted this formerly heathen community. Both spiritually and civilly, the benefits conferred by the missionaries are incalculable. The experience of these benefits has given them an in-

fluence, and created a certain bias in favor of the country which sent them and which supports them, not only legitimately acquired, but so far as the missionaries are concerned, not to be relaxed without prejudice to the progress of further native improvement. Go ye and do likewise, may be said to all those who envy that influence, cavil at their doings, or malign their motives. Nor has the money yearly expended by these well-deserving men, been without great advantage to the temporal interests of these islands. By an extremely interesting statistical account of the mission, from the pen of Mr. S. N. Castle, and published in the "Friend" of the 1st inst., it appears that including \$36,400 granted for the present year, it has been supported in these islands, at an expense to the American board for missions, and other religious societies, of \$608,865. Of course a large portion of that amount has been expended in the United States, for supplies sent in clothing, stationery, &c. &c.; but the portion sent in cash, has been so much added to the wealth of the country; and the use of the supplies by the missionary families spread throughout the islands, has taught the natives the use of, and created a demand for, similar comforts.

27. ON A PAROCHIAL CLERGY.—But considering the progress already made by these islands, and the elements of wealth at the disposal of the government, it would neither be fair nor decorous for it to continue to be beholden to the charity of christians in the United States for the means of defraying the expense of that religious instruction which every government is bound to provide for its people, as its primary and most sacred duty.

It is with great pleasure I have heard that one or more native congregations have voluntarily undertaken the support of their pastors. In all such matters a beginning is what is wanted, but on that beginning to ground a system, requires the aid of legislative enactment. This is more especially the case in these islands, where the natives cannot as yet command sufficient ready money to pay the stipends of their pastors in cash. But the government possesses a superabundance of vacant or uncultivated lands everywhere, and the will is only wanting to divide the whole islands into parishes, and in each parish to make a liberal endowment in land, for the pastor of every parish, and for the support of the required number of school-masters within its bounds. The endowments ought to be liberal; for, pastors and teachers to be effective, ought, in what respects the temporal wants of themselves and families, to be placed in independent positions, so as that they may devote their whole time and energies to their respective callings, without fear of desultion. And as regards the parish ministers, particularly if they can be supported, not by money coming direct from the pockets of their hearers, but by sources of revenue held independently in their own right of office, so much more willingly and beneficially will they be listened to by those hearers. If a medical practitioner could be added to each parish, so much the better, for the great object of discovering and counteracting the causes of the depopulation of the Islands. For him also a liberal provision might be made in the manner indicated.

28. Nor ought the king, the chiefs and landlords, to grudge these suggested endowments of land to ministers, physicians and teachers; for, in order to live, these possessors of land would be forced to seek persons and means to cultivate and improve their several allotments, which could not be done without creating everywhere a demand for labor, improving the natives in the knowledge of agriculture, adding to the value of land, increasing the exports of the Islands, and augmenting the wealth of king, chiefs, landlords and of all classes. In fact each allotment would become a model-school for agriculture, and a gain to the collective wealth of the country, in proportion to its improvement.

In the present situation of the Islands, it would be good policy in the government, to give grants of land gratuitously to all bona fide settlers who would engage to bring it under cultivation, until the capabilities of the soil could be ascertained, and thereafter adopt a graduated scale of price, increasing every five years, as the land increased in value through the labors and experiments of these early settlers. If I am right in saying so, the policy of granting land to parish ministers, school-masters and surgeons is still more obvious.

It is needless to point out to merchants how much the system here suggested would tend to increase both the external and internal commerce of these islands.

29. Saving always the will of the Almighty, upon the policy of the government will depend the question whether the islands are to become depopulated, or thickly peopled, rich and powerful. To encourage them in a liberal and philanthropic course, example may have more effect than argument. In this hope, I give the following condensed view of what has been achieved by the republic of the Ionian Islands, by the congress of Vienna, placed under the protection of Great Britain, since 1817:

The whole population is 204,212 souls; giving an average of 186 to the square mile.

In 1838 the imports were £342,366; and the exports were £669,588. And in 1837 the revenue was £147,507; equal to 708,033 dollars; or, \$3 46 1-2 cents per head. All this revenue accrued from custom-house duties; for there are no direct taxes. At the same rate, the Sandwich Islands ought to support a population of 1,132,740 souls, produce a yearly revenue of nearly 4,000,000 of dollars, and support a commerce of £1,900,646 of imports, and £3,717,220 of exports.

There is therefore a vast difference between the Sandwich Islands as they are, and as they ought to be, and might become; for they enjoy a better climate than the Ionian Islands; they have in proportion more land available for cultivation; and their soil is adapted to many rich products which can never be raised in the Ionian Islands, while their inhabitants, if less civilized, want many of the vices which degraded the Ionian population, at the time they were placed under the protectorate of Great Britain.

30. In what I have here said, my object is not to reproach or blame this government for having done little; they have done more than any visitor 25 years ago would have expected: they have already with missionary aids and influences placed these islands in advance of all others in Polynesia; but what has already been done in the quarter of a century, starting from heathenism and barbarism, only proves how much more may and ought to be done, in the next 25 years—taking a fresh start, with a people converted to christianity, taught to read, write and count, knowing the value of commerce, and that every article they can produce, will be bought by the foreign merchants, if of a quality and at a price that will enable them to compete with the same description of articles from other countries.

It is the interest, and ought to be the glory of the king and chiefs to develop the resources of the islands and to fill them with people. The three powerful and enlightened nations who have agreed to respect the independence of the islands under the dynasty of Kamehameha III. expect that the native Government will show itself capable of achieving these results; and the Hawaiian people have a right to seek from their government, every thing that can encourage, guide and protect them in the path leading most directly to their preservation, increase, happiness and wealth.

31. Mr. J. J. Jarvis, in a valuable article on these islands, published in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine of July 1843, speaking of the influence of commerce upon their civilization, very justly observes: "Commerce has made them (the S. Islanders) sailors, artisans and tra-

ders; it teaches them the value of property, and indirectly the rights of man. It has remodelled their polity, freed their labor, and is rapidly teaching their chiefs that if they would have their own rights respected, they must respect the rights of others; that oppression and enterprize cannot flourish in unison; and that, if they would retain their authority, they must exert themselves to keep pace with the advance of mind and general improvement about them." It would have carried them far in advance of their present condition, had they but seconded her efforts by the enactment of suitable laws to encourage the settlement of respectable whites, to secure apprentices to trades, and other means by which the interests of all are protected in more advanced countries." But in descending upon the civilizing effects of commerce, Mr. Jarvis is far from withholding from the missionaries the meed of praise which is so justly due them. Of them, he remarks: "Too little credit has been given them for the attempt to teach the mechanical arts and introduce agricultural improvements. A farmer and his family were among the first body of missionaries that arrived at Hawaii; but owing to the indifference of the chiefs were obliged to suspend their labors and return home. Many of the native mechanics were instructed by the missionaries.

"They have also established manual labor schools, and their precepts and example tend directly to the encouragement of industry and the introduction of the trades, and manufactures of civilized life. In the female seminary at WAILUKU on MAUI, the girls are taught to sew, spin, braid and knit, and other employments suitable to their sex. In all the other schools those branches are taught as far as practicable."

These remarks of Mr. Jarvis, in all of which I concur, are pregnant with matter for the most serious consideration of the king and chiefs. It becomes them to examine and reflect how far they can claim any direct share in effecting the improvements already made; how far their past and present policy have promoted or obstructed those improvements, and whether great modifications are not urgently required for the preservation of their own power, in compatibility with the general interests of the people.

32. Emulation amongst nations is as useful as amongst individuals. I most sincerely hope that between the three great naval and mercantile nations which have recognized the sovereignty of these islands, under the dynasty of Kamehameha III., as regards them, there will only be an emulation to exceed each other in promoting their prosperity. But to deserve this, the native government must show a regard for, and an ability to promote, that prosperity. In every law and public act, they ought to bear in mind that the eye of the whole civilized world is upon them; that their example is to decide the question of their capability for self-improvement and self-government; and that not less the honor than the happiness of their race is interested in making as rapid progress, left to govern themselves, as the Marquesans and Otaheiteans are likely to make, governed or protected by the French.

In pressing this so earnestly upon the ruling powers of these Islands, I do it as a sincere friend of them and the people. I view their rapid progress to probable extinction, with great pain—I cannot believe that the Almighty has left them without the powers and energies necessary to self-preservation, if they only exert them; and I am anxious that they should exert those powers and energies in the most effective manner.

I would have them study the means whereby the United States have peopled and rendered productive their deserts, within the short space of 68 years, since their independence; and those whereby the vast colonial empire of Great Britain has increased and prospered. I would have them know that it is by industry and encouraging population that these nations have become great and powerful, with a rapidity that has rendered the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race proverbial, and that every day spreads their language and institutions farther and wider over the globe.

It is by industry that the British people, of the fruits and productions of their labor, export annually upwards of £3, official value, per head, and pay taxes to the amount of £1 18s 2d: it is by the same that the Americans export annually nearly \$8, and pay taxes or duties to the amount of about \$1 65 cents per head; and it is by the same that France, Russia, Prussia and other powers are every year adding to their population, their power and their wealth.

33. Now that the Sandwich Islanders have been admitted to a place amongst independent and recognized nations, it will be expected that their government should at least make an effort to follow the path that has been conducted other nations to prosperity. I am not aware that any nation ever arrived at that end by a policy regulating the tenure of land such as that which is followed here. While the United States sell in perpetuity the vacant rich lands of the West, at 1-4 dollars per acre, and while Great Britain sells land in New Brunswick at 2s 6d, Canada at 4, 5, 7s 6d and upwards per acre, and in N. S. Wales, Ceylon and Moulinet at 5s., the absurdity of the Sandwich Islands government, in refusing to sell land in perpetuity, at all, and only consenting to lease it for about 25 years, at the yearly rent of nearly a dollar per acre, and at the end of the 25 years to revert to the government, with all the improvements made thereon, must be glaringly apparent.

In England alone, which contains 32,247,680 acres of land, on which, without counting Wales, Scotland and Ireland, are supported 15,000,000 of people, the average yearly rent of land in 40 counties is but 18s 10d per statute acre. How can the government of these islands, with 3,597,600 acres, and a population certainly not exceeding 108,539 souls, for many years to come, expect a rent of \$1 per acre, with a reversion to said government of all improvements, buildings, &c., at the end of 25 years?

Nor is this a mere opinion of mine, unsupported by fact; for by a memorandum given in to the British Commission of sums received in the treasury for 9 months ending on 28th February 1843, it appears that only \$1,931 25 was charged to the treasury for sums received on account of "Leases of Land." Now supposing the one half of the whole land to be good for nothing, the remaining half, or 1,948,800 acres, if leased even at only ten cents per acre, ought to produce \$194,880 yearly. It is quite clear that the lower the king fixes the rent of land, the more money he will receive, so long as the population over which he rules, continues to decrease.

Legal enactments imposing a large rent on land, will only tend to keep the land waste, but they will never enrich the king, the chiefs, or landlords; again, it might be easily demonstrated from the example of other nations, that for every 10,000 souls added to the population of these islands, there would be an increase more than proportionate, in the value of all the land they contain. It is therefore a great mistake to suppose that the alienation of land to foreigners would injure the property and prosperity of the natives; and those who support such a delusion, however good their intentions may be, are enemies to the king, the chiefs, and the people.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The working of the system which I have in the above and preceding notes recommended, is well illustrated in the financial history of New South Wales.

In that important colony of Great Britain, from 1831 to 1835, both inclusive, the colonial treasury received for sales of land only £162,692; but for the five following years the receipts were: For 1836, 105,168
For 1837, 120,171
For 1838, 116,324
For 1839, 154,754
For 1840, 313,052

—£809,464
Since 1840, the foolish competition of joint-stock banks, supplying a capital beyond the wants of the community, and affording credit to those who never ought to have had it, after great expansion, led these institutions suddenly to curtail their issues, to the ruin of their customers, as had previously happened in the United States. This cause has depressed, and will for a time, greatly depress the value of land in New South Wales, as it did in North America; but things in both

Continued in Polynesian